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IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0011] on page 9 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0011] Each of the isolation openings 118 includes a baffle opening 106 for receiving a bumper 108. The bumper 108 may include a groove or cavity 110 (FIG. 4) formed along the circumference of the bumper 108 that is designed to fit securely within the baffle opening 106 to substantially isolate the baffle 102 in the radial direction 115 relative to the housing 104. Resistant members 112 and 114 are placed on each side of the bumper 108 to isolate the baffle 102 in the radial direction 115 relative to the housing 104. A first resistant member 112 is placed below the bumper 108 in the cavity of the corresponding recessed opening 125 in the housing 104. A second resistant member 114 is placed above the bumper 108 in the cavity formed by the isolation recessed opening 118 in the baffle 102. A first end cap 120 is placed just below the first resistant member 112 and a second end cap 122 is placed just above the second resistant member 114. A hollow shaft 128 runs through the baffle isolation system 105 from the first end cap 120 to the second end cap 122. The hollow shaft 128 is secured at both its distal ends to the first end cap 120 and second end cap 122 respectively, thereby containing the isolation system 105 between the first and second end caps 120 and 122 respectively. A hollow sleeve 124 may further be positioned within an opening 126 (FIG. 3) in the bumper 108.

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Please replace paragraph [0012] on page 9 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0012] The diameter of an isolation opening 118 in the baffle 102 and the recessed opening 125 in the housing 104 may be greater than that of the resistant members 112 and 114 so that the baffle may move both in the radial 115 and the longitudinal 116 ~~direction~~ directions without causing the baffle 102 to touch resistant member 114 or cause the housing 104 to contact the resistant member 112. This may allow the isolation system 105 to substantially isolate the baffle 102 from the housing 104 in both the radial 115 and longitudinal 116 directions.

Please replace paragraph [0013] on page 3 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0013] As illustrated in FIG, 2, a third end cap 130 may be aligned just above the second end cap 122. The first, second and third end caps 120, 122 and 130 may all include a central bore of substantially the same size for receiving a pin or other securing mechanism for fastening or securing the isolation system 105 to the housing 104 and the baffle 102. For example, a screw (not shown) may then be inserted through the central bore in the third end cap 130, second end ~~caps~~ cap 122, the hollow shaft 124 and the first end cap 120 of the isolating system 105 and into an opening 135 in the housing 104 for receiving the screw.

Please replace paragraph [0016] beginning on page 10 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0016] As previously discussed, the diameter 154 of the isolation opening 118 may be greater than that of the resistant members 112 and 114 such that the baffle 102 may move both. in the

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radial 115 and the longitudinal 116 direction without causing the baffle 102 to touch resistant member 114 or cause the housing 104 to contact the resistant member 112. And, with the first cap 120 or the second cap 122 coupled to the housing 104, the isolation system 100 may substantially isolate the baffle 102 from the housing 104 in all directions.

Please replace paragraph [0010] on page 11 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0010] The bumper 108 may further include an opening 126 for receiving a hollow sleeve 124. The sleeve 124 may be sized to fit within the bumper opening 126 and may have a longitudinal length that may be substantially equal to the longitudinal length of the bumper 108. This may allow the two ends of the sleeve 124 to be substantially flush against the opposing ends of the bumper 108 when positioned with the bumper opening 126. Once the sleeve 124 is inserted into the bumper opening 126, the outer surface of the sleeve 124 may resist against the inner surface of the bumper opening 126 so that the sleeve 124 may not easily fall out. The sleeve 124, however, may be later removed from the bumper opening 126 if desired. The sleeve 124 may be made of a material that provides minimal resistance with the hollow shaft 128 so that there may be low friction between the two. The sleeve 124 may be made of such material as Teflon®, nylon, or ~~delrin~~ Delrin®.

Please replace paragraph [0011] beginning on page 11 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0011] The first resistant member 112 may have a first resistant member opening 130 and a first resistant member bore 140. The second resistant member 114 may have a second resistant

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member opening 134 and a second resistant member bore 142. The first and second central bores 140 and 142 may be contoured so that at least a portion of the bumper 108 may be between the two bores 140 and 142. The contour of the first and second bores 140 and 142 may be varied or adjusted to provide a predetermined damping characteristic. For example, a larger bore means that the respective sidewall sidewalls of the resistant members 112 and 114 may be thinner so that the sidewall sidewalls may provide less resistance to the longitudinal loads. The bores 140 and 142 of the respective sidewall sidewalls of the resistant ~~member~~ members 112 and 114 may also be contoured to provide a "soft bottoming" as the two resistant members 112 and 114 reach their excursion limit in the longitudinal direction 134. At least a portion of the bumper 108 may be disposed within the bores 140 and 142 and may have a sufficient space between the two bores 104 and 142 to allow the bumper 108 to move freely; both along in the longitudinal axis or direction 134 and along in the radial directions axis or direction 136.

Please replace paragraph [0012] on page 12 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0012] The first cap 120 and a second cap 122 may be placed on the two opposite ends of the isolation system 105 and may be adapted to couple to each other via a hollow shaft 128 to hold the isolation system ~~400~~ 105 together. The first or second cap 120 or 122 may have a hollow shaft 128 extending from the interior side of cap 120 or 122. In the example embodiment ~~illustrate~~ illustrated in FIG. 4, the hollow shaft 128 extends from the first cap 120 and may be then inserted through the first resistant member opening 130, the sleeve opening 132, and the second resistant member opening 134, respectively. The distal end 136 of the hollow shaft 128

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may then be coupled to a second cap recess 138 located on the interior side of the second end cap 122 to hold the system 100 in place.

Please replace paragraph [0014] beginning on page 12 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0014] The performance of the isolation system 105 may be modified by using a bumper 108 and resistant members 112 and 114 made from a material having a different durometer relative to one another. The bumper 108 and the two resistant members 112 and 114 may be made out of an elastomeric material having certain softness selected from a predetermined range of durometer hardness. Durometer may be a measurement of a material's hardness. Depending on the load on each of the pieces in the isolation system 105, the bumper 108 and each of the resistant members 112 and 114 may be designed to have different durometers. For example, the bumper 108 may be made of material having greater durometer than that of the two resistant members 112 and 114 because the radial load on the bumper 108 may be greater than the lateral or longitudinal load on the two resistant members 112 and 114. The second resistant member 114 may be designed to have a greater durometer than first resistant member 112 because the forward longitudinal load on the second resistant member 114 may be greater than the back longitudinal load on the first resistant member 112. Both the bumper 108 and the resistant members 112 and 114 may have a durometer of about 20 to about 100. The bumper 108 and resistant members 112 and 114 may be made from an elastomeric material, such a sorbothane, or other materials known to one skilled in the art.

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Please replace paragraph [0015] on page 13 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0015] In addition to the durometer of the members of an individual isolation system varying, each isolation system 105 in any given loudspeaker mounting system 100 may be made of materials having different durometers depending upon the particular load on the isolation system 105 at its position in the loudspeaker mounting system 100. For example, more longitudinal load will be placed on the isolation systems 105 that are closer in proximity to a low-frequency transducer 101 (FIG. 1) mounted in the bass opening 160 (FIG. 1). The closer the isolation system 105 to the low-frequency transducer 101, the more back and forth motion of the low-frequency transducer 101 the isolation system 105 will absorb, thereby putting more longitudinal load on those isolation systems 105 closer in proximity to the low-frequency transducer 101. To handle to the additional load, the resistant members 112 and 114 in isolation systems 105 in close proximity to the low-frequency transducer 101 may be made of material having a higher durometer than the resistant members 112 and 114 in the isolation systems 105 more distal from the low-frequency transducer 101.

Please replace paragraph [0016] on page 14 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0016] FIG. 5 illustrates a side view of the members of the baffle isolation system 105 of FIG. 4 as they would appear assembled. As illustrated in FIG. 5, a gap 164 may be formed between the first and the second resistant members 112 and 114. The thickness of the gap 164 may be substantially similar to a wall thickness 170 (FIG. 4 3) of the baffle 102 so that the baffle opening 106 (FIG. 2) may be positioned between the first and second resistant members 112 and

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114. Accordingly, as the baffle 102 moves back and forth along the longitudinal direction, the two resistant members 112 and 114 may substantially isolate the baffle from the housing 104.

Please replace paragraph [0017] on page 14 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0017] FIG. 6 is a cross-section view of the baffle isolation system 105 taken along line B-B of FIG. 5. Central to the isolation system 105 is the bumper 108, having a first resistant member 112 positioned directly below the bumper 108 and a second resistant member 114 positioned above the bumper 108. End caps 120 and 122 are positioned at both ends of the assembly, one end cap 120 may have a hollow shaft 128 from the interior side of the end cap 120 through a central bore in the assembly to couple to the opposing end caps 120 and 122 to one another and to hold the members of the isolation system 105 together.

Please replace paragraph [0018] beginning on page 14 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0018] The sleeve 124 may be firmly held in place within the bumper opening 126 (FIG. 4). The outer diameter of the hollow shaft 128 may be slightly less than the inner diameter of the sleeve opening 132 so that the hollow shaft 128 may freely slide within the sleeve opening 132. At least a portion of the bumper 108 may be within the two central bores 140 and 142, so that the bumper 108 may freely slide both radially and longitudinally without touching the first and second resistant members 112 and 114. To engage the first cap 120 to the second cap 122, the distal end 136 of the hollow shaft 128 may have a recess 165 adapted to engage with a tooth 162 formed within the second. cap recess 138. Accordingly, the two caps 120 and 122 may hold the

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isolation system 105 together. Alternatively, threads may be used between the distal end 136 and the second cap recess 138 to couple the two ends together. Any other methods known to one skilled in the art may also be used to releasably or fixedly couple the distal end 136 to the second cap recess 138. While it may be more desirable to have the assembly releasably coupled, the members of the isolation system 105 ~~104~~ may be more permanently affixed to one another by adhesives or other more permanent methods ~~method~~ for affixing the members of the isolation system 105 to one another.

Please replace paragraph [0021] on page 16 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0021] The hollow shaft ~~402~~ 802 may be designed to freely slide within the openings ~~to~~ of the first resistant member 816, the sleeve 824, and the second resistant member 820. Alternatively, the hollow shaft 802, the first end cap 810, and the second cap 814 may be made of a low friction material such as Teflon®, nylon, ~~delrin~~ Delrin®, or any other suitable material substantially similar to the sleeve 824 so that once the isolation system 800 is assembled, it may be firmly held in place.

Please replace paragraph [0022] on page 16 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0022] FIG. 9 illustrates a side view of the members of the baffle isolation system of FIG. 8 as they would appear assembled. Similar to the isolation system 105 depicted in FIGS. 2-7, the assembled isolation system 800 may have a gap 844 formed between the first and the second resistant members 832 and 834. The thickness of the gap 844 may be substantially similar to the

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wall thickness 170 (FIG. 4 3) of the baffle 102 such that the baffle opening 106 (FIG. 2) may be positioned between the first and second resistant members 832 and 834.

Please replace paragraph [0023] on page 16 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0023] FIG. 10 illustrates a cross-sectional view of the assembled isolation system 800 of FIG. [[4]] 8. Central to the isolation system 800 is the bumper 818, having a first resistant member 816 positioned directly below the bumper 818 and a second resistant member 820 positioned above the bumper 108. End caps 810 and 814 are positioned at both ends of the assembly. In this embodiment, both end caps 810 and 814 have a cap recess 812 and 808 for receiving the distal ends 804 and 806 of the hollow shaft 802. The sleeve 824 may be firmly held in place within the central opening of the bumper 818. The outer diameter of the hollow shaft 802 may be slightly less than the inner diameter of the sleeve opening 826 so that the hollow shaft 802 may freely slide within the opening of the sleeve 824. At least a portion of the bumper 818 may be within the two central bores 828 and 830 of the resistant members 820 and 816 so that the bumper 818 may freely slide both radially and longitudinally without touching the first and second resistant members 820 and 816.

Please replace paragraph [0025] on page 17 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0025] FIG. 11 illustrates another embodiment of a baffle isolation system 1100 having a unitary isolation member 1102 that includes a bumper portion 1104 between a first resistant portion 1106 and a second resistant portion 1108. The isolation system 1100 may be installed by

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inserting the unitary isolation member 1102 ~~1100~~ into the baffle opening 106 (FIG. 2). A—a hollow shaft member 1112 connected to a first end cap 1110 may be inserted into an opening 1114 extending through the unitary isolation member 1102. The end of the hollow shaft 1112 may be coupled to a recess opening 1118 formed in an opposing second cap 1116 to assemble the isolation system 1100. The first cap 1110 or the second cap 1116 may be coupled to the housing 104 so that as the baffle 102 moves relative to the housing 104, the isolation system 1100 may isolate the baffle 102 from the housing 104. As before, the hollow shaft member 1112 may be formed as part of the end cap 1110 or may be separate from the end cap 1110 ~~1112~~. The opposing distal ends of the hollow shaft member 1112 may be secured against the end caps 1110 and 1116 via a friction fit, or other means for releasably coupling the hollow shaft 1112 to the end caps 1110 and 1116, or may be more permanently affixed to the end caps 1110 and 1116 via adhesive or other similar means.

Please replace paragraph [0026] on page 18 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0026] FIG. 12 is a cross-section view of the unitary isolation member taken along line D—D of FIG. 11. As illustrated by the cross-section of FIG. 12, the bumper 1104 may have a smaller circumference than the two resistant members 1106 and 1108 so that the bumper 1104 may fit into the baffle opening 106. Once the bumper 1104 is inserted into the baffle opening 106 (FIG. 2), the baffle may snugly ~~snuggly~~ fit between the two resistant members 1106 and 1108. The bumper 1104 may isolate most of the radial load between the baffle 102 and the housing 104. The resistant members 1106 and 1108 may isolate most of the longitudinal loads.

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Please replace paragraph [0027] on page 18 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0027] The two cavities 1120 and 1122 may form sidewalls 1124 and 1126 where the thickness of the two sidewalls 1124 and 1126 may vary along the longitudinal direction ~~1116~~ 116. For example, the thickness of the sidewalls 1124 and 1126 may increase from the lip 1128 of the resistant member 1108 to the bumper 1104. With the thinner sidewall 1126 near the lip 1128, the initial resistance from the resistant member 1108 may be nominal, but as the baffle 102 places additional longitudinal load on the resistant member 1108, its resistance may increase because of the thicker sidewalls 1124 and 1126. This way, the isolation mechanism 1102 may be made of a material having desirable hardness and configured to resist the longitudinal load to improve the isolation of the baffle 102 from the housing 104. ~~1102 where the resistant members 1106 and 1108 may have respective cavities 1120 and 1122. For example, the thickness of the sidewalls may increase from the lip 1128 of the resistant member 1108 to the bumper 1104. With the thinner sidewall 1126 near the lip 1128, the initial resistance from the resistant member 1108 may be nominal, but as the baffle places additional longitudinal load on the resistant member 1108, its resistance may increase because of the thicker sidewalls. This way, the isolation mechanism 1102 may be made of a material having desirable hardness and configured to resist the longitudinal load to improve the isolation of the baffle 102 from the housing 104.~~

Please replace paragraph [0028] beginning on page 18 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0028] FIG. 13 is an unassembled detailed perspective view of each member of another embodiment of a baffle isolation system 1300. In this embodiment, the bumper 1302 and the

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two resistant members 1304 and 1306 of the isolation system 1300 may all have openings 1308, 1310, and 1312 of constant diameters along their length. These openings 1308, 1310 and 1312 are adapted to receive a hollow shaft 1314 extending from or coupled to a first end cap 1318. At its distal end, the hollow shaft 1314 couples to a second cap end 1316. In operation, the isolation system 1300 of this embodiment, may be installed into the baffle 102 by inserting the bumper 1302 into the baffle opening 106 (FIG. 2) and positioning the first and second resistant members 1304 and 1306 on each side of the baffle 102. The hollow shaft 1314 may then be inserted through the openings 1308, 1310, and 1312. To assemble the isolation system 1300, the distal end of the hollow shaft 1314 may be coupled to the second cap 1316.

Please replace paragraph [0030] on page 19 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0030] FIG. 15 illustrates an isolation system 1500 further including a first washer 1502 and a second washer 1508 that may be used for adjusting to the length of the isolation system 1500. The first washer 1502 may be placed between the first cap 1504 and the first resistant member 1506, and the second washer 508 may be between the second cap 1510 and the second resistant member 1512. The number of washers 1502 and 1508 added to the isolation system 1500 may vary to adjust for the longitudinal length of the hollow shaft 1514 and the longitudinal length of the hollow shaft 1514 due to added thickness of the washers 1502 and 1508. The design of the sleeve 1516 and bumper 1518 may be similar to those depicted in earlier embodiments. While the use of washers 1502 and 1508 to adjust for length is illustrated in connection with only one embodiment, washers 1502 and 1508 may be used to increase the length of the isolation system

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105 in a variety of ~~embodiment~~ embodiments, such as those earlier described, as well as other isolation system ~~105 designs~~ within with the scope of the invention.

Please replace paragraph [0031] on page 20 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

[0031] In ~~generally~~ general, the isolation between the baffle 102 and the housing 104 may also generally be improved by providing a gasket (not shown) between the baffle 102 and the housing 104 (FIGS. 1-3). The gasket may be made out of an elastomeric material substantially similar to the bumper 108 and the resistant members 112 and 114. The durometer of the gasket may be adjusted to improve the isolation of the baffle ~~108~~ 102 from the housing 104. The gasket may have sufficient flexibility and softness to absorb the energy transmitted from the speaker incorporated into the baffle 102 as it vibrates back and forth. The gasket may also have a variety of shapes to minimize atmospheric air from entering the housing 104 once the baffle 102 encloses the housing 104.